

REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1905.

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COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.

Secretary.—Charles S. Bradley, esq.

Treasurer.—Lewis J. Davis, esq.

Directors.—Hon. Francis M. Cockrell, ex-Senator from Missouri; Hon. Charles N. Fowler, member of Congress from New Jersey; Hon. Thetus W. Sims, member of Congress from Tennessee, representing the Congress of the United States; Hon. John W. Foster, Hon. David J. Brewer, Lewis J. Davis, esq., R. Ross Perry, esq., of the District of Columbia; John B. Wight, esq., of New York.

FACULTY OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

President, and professor of moral and political science.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.

Vice-president, and professor of languages.—Edward A. Fay, M. A., Ph. D.

Emeritus professor of natural science, and lecturer on pedagogy.—Rev. John W. Chickering, M. A.

Professor of history and English.—J. Burton Hotchkiss, M. A., Litt. D.

Professor of mathematics and Latin.—Amos G. Draper, M. A., Litt. D.

Professor of natural science.—Charles R. Ely, M. A., Ph. D.

Professor of applied mathematics and pedagogy.—Percival Hall, M. A.

Assistant professor of natural science.—Herbert E. Day, M. A.

Assistant professor of Latin.—Allan B. Fay, M. A.

Instructor in history, and librarian.—Albert C. Gaw, M. A., M. Dip.

Instructor in English.—Elizabeth Peet.

Instructor in engineering.—Isaac Allison, E. E.

Instructors in gymnastics.—Albert F. Adams, M. A.; Bessie B. Harley.

Instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION.

Professor in charge.—Percival Hall, M. A.

ASSISTANTS.

Instructors.—Kate H. Fish; Albert C. Gaw, M. A., M. Dip.

Normal fellows.—Winifred Osgood Hammond, B. A., Kansas State University; Herbert John Menzemer, B. A., Beloit College, Wisconsin; Lyman Steed, B. L., Westminster College, and B. Ped., Warrensburg State Normal, Missouri.

Normal student.—Bessie Davidson, North Braddock High School, Pennsylvania.

FACULTY OF THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.

Instructors.—James Denison, M. A., principal; Melville Ballard, M. S.; Theodore Kiesel, B. Ph.; Sarah H. Porter, M. A.; Clara C. Tallafiero.

Instructors in articulation.—Anna S. Gaw; Elizabeth Peet.

Instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor and disbursing agent.—Wallace G. Fowler.

Attending physician.—D. Kerfoot Shute, M. D.

Matron.—Myrtle M. Ellis.

Associate matron.—Deborah Evans.

Master of shop.—Isaac Allison, E. E.

Farmer and head gardener.—Edward Mangum.

REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., October 3, 1905.

The pupils remaining in the institution July 1, 1904, numbered 114; admitted during the year, 45; since admitted, 43; total, 202. Under instruction since July 1, 1904, 112 males and 90 females, of which 129 have been in the collegiate department, representing 36 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, and Ireland, and 73 in the primary department. Of these 55 were admitted as beneficiaries from the District of Columbia and 93 have been admitted to the collegiate department under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved August 30, 1890, and June 6, 1900. During the fiscal year 30 were discharged from the institution by graduation and otherwise.

A list of the names of the students and pupils connected with the institution since July 1, 1904, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH.

General good health has prevailed among the students and pupils during the year. A few accidents occurred on the athletic field, but none of these were of a serious nature. John Conroy Peyton, of Kansas, died very suddenly June 11, 1905. He was a young man of many estimable qualities, and his death was greatly regretted by his fellow-students and by the members of the faculty.

DEATH OF MRS. TEMPLE.

On the 26th of January our associate matron, Mrs. Amanda W. Temple, died of heart failure with but a few moments' warning. Mrs. Temple had served the institution most faithfully for almost ten years, proving herself a true mother to the children placed in her charge. Her kindness of heart and unselfish devotion to the welfare of others won for her the warm regard of all who knew her, and her death was the occasion of sincere mourning throughout the institution.

DEATH OF SENATOR HAWLEY.

On the 16th of March Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, who had been a member of the board seventeen years, was called from earth by death. The following minute was adopted by the board at its first meeting after the death of the Senator:

The management of the institution has sustained a severe loss in the death of the Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, who had been a member of the board of directors since 1888, first for seven years as a Senatorial member, and for the remainder of the time as a corporate member.

Senator Hawley's interest in the welfare of the institution was constant and

intelligent. In his early life in Hartford, Conn., he became interested in the education of the deaf through his knowledge of the parent school for the deaf existing in that city, and as a member of the House of Representatives and as a Senator before he came onto the board, he manifested in many ways his interest in the development of this institution. He was always for a liberal policy toward those who needed the helping hand, as the deaf do. His relations with the members of the board were of the most friendly and intimate character, and his loss will be felt by each as a personal grief. His name will stand in the annals of the institution as that of one who served its interests well and will be held in loving memory by all who knew him.

CHANGES IN THE CORPS OF OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS.

Miss Bertha G. Paterson, for three years a valued instructor in the Kendall School, resigned at the close of the last term to be married.

Miss Deborah Evans, who has for several years held a position in the domestic department of the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, has been appointed to the place made vacant by Mrs. Temple's death.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

No important changes have been made in the courses of instruction. The technical training for college students referred to in the last report has been continued, and will be gradually extended as may seem necessary and desirable.

LECTURES.

As an adjunct to the several courses of study, it has been the custom of professors, instructors, normal fellows, and members of the senior class of the college to give lectures to the students and pupils during the winter. These have been as follows the past year:

IN THE COLLEGE.

What may be done at the next Hague Conference, by President Gallaudet.
The Mastery of Language, by Professor Fay.
Myth Making, by Professor Hotchkiss.
Personal Reminiscences of the Civil War, by Professor Draper.
Glaciers, by Professor Ely.
History of Deaf-Mute Education in America, by Professor Hall.
John Paul Jones, by Professor A. B. Fay.
Mammoth Cave, by Professor Day.
Missouri Since the Civil War, by Mr. Gaw.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

"Brer Rabbit," Folk Lore, by Mr. Denison.
Perils of Frontier Life, by Mr. Ballard.
A Dog of Flanders, by Miss Paterson.
Lewis and Clark's Expedition, by Mr. Bryant.
The Production of India Rubber, by Mr. Thompson.
Western Explorers, by Mr. Quitmeyer.
The Talking Fish and the Three Dunces, by Mr. Garrett.
Edison the Inventor, by Mr. Stevens.
Robinson Crusoe, by Miss Swift.
Onawanda, an Indian Tale, by Miss Hall.

EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The forty-first public anniversary of the college was held in the college chapel on Wednesday, May 3.

Rev. C. Orvis Dantzer, rector of All Souls' Church for the Deaf, Philadelphia, offered the opening prayer.

The orations delivered by members of the graduating class were as follows:

American Forestry, Edward Hume Garrett, Illinois; What's in a Name? Emma Gertrude Morse, Nebraska; History Made by Novels, George Brown, Maryland; The Martyrs of Science, Charlotte Emma Hall, Illinois; The Art Preservative of All Arts, Oliver Clyde Stevens, Michigan; The Indian Woman's Share in Primitive Culture, Lillian Swift, Utah.

In presenting the candidates recommended by the faculty the president of the college said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS: It is now my pleasing duty to present the candidates for degrees. This, as you know, is called "presentation day." We do not confer our diplomas to-day, but we present these candidates, who have up to this time complied with all of our requirements for graduation, and after one more examination at the end of the term they will be ready to receive their diplomas. Those who form the present senior class in the college are all candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts.

We have, as you are aware, gentlemen, a normal class in connection with the college. This class is composed of young men and young women who have all of their faculties who are being trained here to become teachers of the deaf. There are five in the class this year, the three normal fellows being graduates of colleges and the two normal students high-school graduates. To those who are graduates of colleges we propose to give the master of arts degree, and we recommend that the normal students be granted diplomas of graduation from our normal course.

In addition to those here presented, I have the names of two of our former graduates to recommend for the degree of master of arts in course:

Mr. Winfield Scott Runde, of the class of 1901, who came to us from California, has been for several years a teacher of the deaf. He is now teaching in the North Dakota school. He has pursued an extensive course of reading, and has written much on subjects relating to the deaf and their education. Mr. Runde has presented a satisfactory thesis on the subject "The teaching of idiomatic English."

Mr. Ezra Clayton Wyand, of Maryland, who graduated from this college three years ago, is now a teacher in the State school at Frederick, Md. Mr. Wyand has pursued a wide course of reading under the direction of the faculty. Since his graduation he has been the editor of the paper published at the Frederick institution. He has furnished satisfactory evidence that he is worthy of the degree of master of arts, and has written a thesis of merit, entitled "The parent county of western Maryland—old Frederick Town."

The candidates for degrees and diplomas were as follows:

FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Anna West Allen, Georgia; George Brown, Maryland; Paul Henry Erd, Illinois; Helen Eldredge Fish, Connecticut; Edward Hume Garrett, Illinois; Charlotte Emma Hall, Illinois; William Stanley Hunter, Michigan; Otto Credon Meunier, Kentucky; Emma Gertrude Morse, Nebraska; Oliver Clyde Stevens, Michigan; Lillian Swift, Utah.

FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

Winfield Scott Runde, B. A., 1901, Gallaudet College; Ezra Clayton Wyand, B. A., 1902, Gallaudet College.

FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS (NORMAL FELLOWS).

Henry August Quitmeyer, B. A., Concordia College, Indiana; Nellie Nichol, B. L., Monmouth College, Illinois; Mary Eugenia Thornton, B. S., Isbell College, Alabama.

Normal students.—Howard Edgar Thompson, Frederick College, Maryland; Annie Rebecca Kiesel, Central High School, Washington, D. C.

Introducing General Greely as the orator of the day, President Gallaudet said:

Our friends are doubtless aware that there is a language of signals as well as a language of signs. The difference verbally between signs and signals is

very small, being merely a matter of two letters. The language of signals is manifested by the hands with flags in them; the language of signs you have seen illustrated to-day.

It will not be thought strange perhaps that one who is at the head of a department of the Government in which the language of signals is employed should be interested also in the language of signs. We are gratified in having with us to-day General Greely, who has on several occasions before manifested his interest in the college by lecturing to our students and by writing important articles concerning the college and its work, and I have much pleasure in presenting him to you and to those who have honored us with their presence.

GENERAL GREELY'S ADDRESS.

TRUSTEES AND FACULTY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, STUDENTS OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE: No one can come before an audience of this character without taking the liveliest interest in the very great work which is being done in Gallaudet College and in the young women and the young men who go out from it well prepared to do their part in the great work of life.

It is becoming the fashion in these late days to make presentation days and other like occasions an opportunity for the speaker of the day to exploit his peculiar ideas upon some topic of social importance. Rather do I recur to-day to the old-fashioned method of saying some few words which may be of some interest—it is very barely possible of some value—to the young students who go forth in a few weeks from this life of theory to a life of practice. A half century since, when I was a young boy, it was the custom to advance ideas of personal and social morality, to dwell on the value of religion upon the personal relations of the students to their families and their friends. Rather to-day do I confine what I have to say to duty in general, and to that higher and better order which relates to the duties of these young men and young women as citizens of this great Republic.

We are come upon troublous times, not because social questions are not met in the right manner, but rather because this is the twentieth century, a century which is peculiar to itself in the complexity of the problems which it presents for the solution of the men and women of to-day. This is of all things a century of great cities, where men and women come together by hundreds of thousands—yea, by millions—and pursue their careers under complicated conditions of struggle, rivalry, and difficulty, having the belief that the world owes them a living, and that it is for others to exploit for them the problems of the world. Great problems are now upon us. On the one hand are the great business enterprises, great corporations, and industrial establishments; on the other, the men and women whose toil and effort make the wealth and success of this age, and influence the ages to come.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century there was no city in the United States that had a hundred thousand inhabitants. To-day we have 38, while several have more than a million. At that time there was only one city in England that had a hundred thousand inhabitants. Now there are 39. These very facts of unprecedented aggregations of men show you how difficult these social and industrial problems are to be.

And now the world turns expectantly to America to see how these questions are to be settled. More and more rise up the aspirations of men's souls for a higher and better life. More and more the spirit of civil and religious liberty is spreading abroad over the face of the earth. In the Far East during the past ten years we have seen what was considered in the last century almost a barbarian race—that of Japan—rise to the position of a constitutional monarchy. How far that fact has had its effect on Japanese progress none of us can tell, but many believe that the strength of Japan to-day has come largely from the civil and religious liberty granted her people. And the great opponent now struggling with Japan—Russia, great in the area of her territory and population—to-day in that territory there is arising anew this spirit of civil liberty.

Now, in this country we will prosper only just as you young men and women give of your time and energy to the care of the Republic. In this nation, especially, the individual is everything. Whatever comes in our higher life here, the national political life is simply an aggregation of individual thoughts and aspirations. You are all enjoying the benefits of an education which comes from the spirit of cooperation and helpfulness that is abroad throughout this land, and to repay that which you have had from the nation at large it is your duty to give to that nation in all the days to come a part of your time, of your

strength, of your aspirations, and of your spiritual life. This is all that I have to say upon the line of civic duty.

There are two other points upon which I will speak briefly, which I may call the arts and the gospels.

By the art of living I mean bringing yourself into right relations with those with whom it is your pleasure and lot to live. As of first importance in this art we may class good manners and good breeding, which many of the men of my age think are deteriorating in this country at the present time.

In your association with other people there must be a spirit of agreeable converse. You ought to look on the bright and cheerful side of life; to cultivate optimism, not pessimism; and to dwell on the higher qualities of the men and women with whom you are thrown.

You should cultivate that disposition to treat people very much as you would like to be treated yourself; you should endeavor to see how far you can put yourself in their place. I suppose that most of the serious troubles in our social relations in this world come from misunderstandings rather than from evil intentions, and so we should cultivate the qualities which I have mentioned. It is only by fostering these qualities that we may hope to be blessed with that which perhaps does most of all to sweeten life—friendship. It is true friendship which leads the men and women about us to look kindly on us; to love us even while recognizing our shortcomings and our faults; to have an ear into which we can at times pour our tales of grief and sorrow, and a heart to reecho to us the happiness that comes to all in some measure.

Then there is the art of thinking, which we must have if we hope to be successful. It is easier to take the statements of other people than to investigate for ourselves, but I hope that at least you young men and women will not be of that class of people of whom it is possible to tell what paper they have read that morning by the remarks they make when they meet you.

Now, there are shallow thinkers and deep thinkers. Shallow thinkers are those of whom you hear it said, "Yes, he thinks he is thinking." Attempt to put yourself in the higher class. Be of those who look at things accurately. Try to reduce thoughts to conciseness; not to spread your efforts over the whole face of the globe; but try to take in the details of those things which are closest or dearest to you.

Then there should be cultivated that which might be called abstruseness in thinking. Cultivate the mind so that when dwelling upon questions of some difficulty and complexity the subject may be thought out as a whole.

Turn your mind once in a while to what we call serious thoughts. Now and then it does every man good to think seriously of the deeper things of this life and of the future.

Then there are what I might call the three gospels. First of all the gospel of labor, which it is not necessary to preach very strongly to an American audience. But acquire in any event the spirit of doing things. It is not always clear just where you can best turn your efforts, but begin to do something. Cultivate the habit of labor and action rather than that of inaction and idleness; and in your labor let there be something of concentration. Doubtless method has been taught you here. But if one wishes to rise in the world, to prosper and attain success, he ought to be able to do some one thing better than anybody else in his community, if not better than anybody else in the world. That requires concentration.

Above all things let your labor be individual. We are told that this is an age of aggregations in which the individual is blotted out. I do not believe it. To-day there is more than in any other day an opportunity for individuality. Through individuality during the past nineteenth century men of the so-called masses, by thousands and tens of thousands, have risen to high standing and material wealth, have won for themselves reputations and renown in the arts and sciences and in the various branches of human activities.

This morning I attended the opening of the Association of Railway Appliances, where there were gathered together the great masters of transportation from the whole world. It developed through one of the speakers that in the first thirty years of the life of our nation there were some six hundred patents granted, and this indicated the practical individuality of the American nation. Since that time we have increased tenfold as a nation, but these patents, which serve as an index of our individual research, advance, and success have multiplied sixty times; so do not believe it when they tell you there is no opportunity for the individual at this time and in this day.

There is also the gospel of rest. One great trouble is that we Americans

work to the bitter end, to the utmost of our strength. We do not give ourselves time to recover. We do not seem to realize that a little rest now and then—an opportunity to let the bow spring back—really enables us to do more in the long run than if we were at a continual strain from one year's end to another.

It has been recognized that Sunday is—to put it on the lowest possible plane—a great invention. Men and women should vary their labors so that a spirit of restfulness can come over them, not only on Sunday, but also from time to time; and in that very thought there are many things that should engage your attention.

Then, too, cultivate an interest in other people; acquire what we might call the spirit of adaptability. When thrown too much with man in his crowded haunts in the city, avail yourself of the opportunity of going out among the beautiful things of nature, which appeal to all, and like Antæus, when you come back from contact with mother earth you will bring to your labors more strength and more vigor.

In conclusion, there is the gospel of spirituality. That spirit leads us to inquire into the truth of things; to examine ourselves; to seek the truth of the future. In that spirit we should from time to time turn from man to nature—to those things which will raise man as an individual and the community as a whole. It is our duty to turn toward our environment with an aspiration that we may do those things which are best for the community; that when we turn from thought to action we may put into it certainty of purpose, so that we may make our daily labors beneficial to the public polity as well as to individual interests. There should be allowed to grow up in our souls what is called a spirit of ethical earnestness. If you live up to this, I believe you may acquire the habit of mind and success of action which will lead you to feel you are living in a golden paradise upon this earth.

The exercises of the day were closed with the benediction by Rev. George Williamson Smith, D. D., ex-president of Trinity College.

At the end of the college year degrees were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of presentation day.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

SUPPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old account.....	\$136.28
From the Treasury of the United States.....	73,000.00
Board and tuition.....	4,300.00
Manual-labor fund.....	618.50
Total.....	78,084.58

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages.....	\$43,834.11	Books and stationery.....	\$407.26
Miscellaneous repairs.....	174.42	Hardware.....	188.10
Household expenses and marketing.....	4,259.52	Plants, seeds, and tools.....	596.87
Meats.....	7,343.40	Blacksmithing.....	284.90
Groceries.....	4,339.72	Carriage repairs.....	73.50
Bread.....	2,205.90	Ice.....	628.20
Butter and eggs.....	2,406.67	Live stock.....	665.00
Medical attendance and nursing.....	636.05	Incidental expenses.....	282.05
Telephones and electric clocks.....	217.93	Crockery.....	155.12
Furniture.....	150.70	Stamped envelopes.....	84.80
Dry goods.....	610.13	Auditing accounts.....	300.00
Gas.....	1,787.86	Printing.....	250.09
Paints and oils.....	62.07	Lectures.....	60.00
Fuel.....	4,140.75	Gymnasium goods.....	6.09
Feed.....	1,584.17	Harness and repairs.....	45.90
Medicines and chemicals.....	234.04	Balance.....	69.26
		Total.....	78,084.58

SPECIAL REPAIRS.

Received from the Treasury of the United States----- \$3,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Plumbing and steam fitting-----	\$900.18
Paints and oils-----	168.87
Lumber-----	87.99
Paper hanging-----	25.00
Mason work-----	164.81
Painting and carpentering-----	961.15
Asphalt paving-----	692.00
Total-----	3,000.00

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Balance from old account----- \$2,710.68

EXPENDITURES.

Mason work-----	\$1,130.00
Iron and electric work-----	49.75
Carpentering and labor-----	598.58
Painting-----	234.00
Hardware-----	56.07
Lumber-----	172.06
Steam supplies-----	330.22
Asphalt-----	140.00
Total-----	2,710.68

COMPLETION OF CENTRAL HEATING PLANT.

Work on a central heating and lighting plant, the building for which was erected last year, has been completed. Richard D. Kimball & Co., of Boston, made the plans, and the immediate supervision of the work was in the hands of Mr. Isaac Allison, electrical engineer, who is at the head of our industrial department and instructor in engineering in the college.

Two Babcock & Wilcox tubular boilers, of 132 horsepower each, have been erected, two Westinghouse engines and dynamos have been installed, seven buildings have been fully wired and fitted up for electric light, and these buildings will all have steam heat from the central plant. The details of expenditure for these improvements will be given, naturally, in our next report.

EDUCATION OF COLORED DEAF-MUTES.

Congress at its last session enacted the following provision of law:

The directors of said (Columbia) Institution are hereby authorized to provide for the education of colored deaf-mute children properly belonging to the District of Columbia in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes, or some other suitable school, at a cost not exceeding the per capita expense of educating the State pupils in such school.

A satisfactory arrangement has been made for placing the colored deaf-mutes of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes, in Baltimore, and an estimate for the expense of their maintenance and tuition will be found among our estimates for the next fiscal year.

AWARDS FROM THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

The Columbia Institution received a copy of the grand prize awarded to the collective exhibit of schools for the deaf of the United States at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

A gold medal was awarded to the collegiate department.

A grand prize was conferred upon the president of the institution "for distinguished life-long work in the education of the deaf and for the foundation and successful maintenance of the only institution for the higher education of the deaf in the world."

A special commemorative medal was also awarded to Professor Hall, of our collegiate department, who was secretary of the exposition jury on the education of defectives.

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, \$73,000.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, \$5,000.

For the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf-mutes of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes, as authorized in an act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, \$4,500.

The estimates for current expenses are equal in amount to the appropriations for that purpose for the year ending June 30, 1905.

The amount asked for repairs to the buildings of the institution is somewhat larger than what has heretofore been appropriated for this purpose. The sum granted for repairs during the past two or three years has been entirely inadequate to keep the buildings in proper repair, and it has been absolutely necessary to ask for the sum submitted for the ensuing year.

The estimate for the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf-mutes in the Maryland School, as authorized by act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, is believed to be sufficient to meet the necessary expense for that object.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the board of directors.

E. M. GALLAUDET, *President.*

Hon. E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of the Interior.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

Alabama :

G. Herman Harper.

Arkansas :

Daisy M. Henderson.

Colorado :

Frank C. Horton.

Leroy C. Henderson.

Connecticut :

Helen E. Fish.

Delaware :

May I. Dougherty.

Florida :

Alice A. Nicholson.

Georgia :

Anna W. Allen.

Illinois :

Paul H. Erd.

Edward H. Garrett.

Charlotte E. Hall.

Catherine P. Marks.

Leo. R. Holway.

Frederick W. Schoneman.

Edith Peel.

Indiana :

Robert E. Binkley.

Earl M. Mather.

Iowa :

Mabel E. Fritz.

Early R. Elder.

Walter F. Poshusta.

Hattie Gifford.

Carrie Hargens.

Sarah B. Streby.

Lucile D. Laux.

Gertrude Hill.

Kansas :

Frank E. Mikesell.

John C. Peyton.

Iona Tade.

May Thornton.

Mazie F. Britt.

Thomas S. Williams.

John Dusch.

Mary J. Gillman.

M. Edetha Williams.

Alice M. Gregory.

Rose M. Long.

Lulu M. Lewis.

Kentucky :

William C. Fugate.

Otto C. Meunier.

Snowa P. Frost.

Alvin L. Kutzleb.

Chester D. Erwin.

George E. Hartman.

Maine :

Fannie P. Kimball.

Maryland :

George Brown.

Arthur Hoffmaster.

Maryland—Continued.

George H. Faupel.

J. J. F. Leitch.

Herbert C. Leitch.

Massachusetts :

Charles A. Malloch.

Michigan :

William S. Hunter.

Clyde Stevens.

Margaret M. Leveck.

Harold Preston.

George Burkart.

Minnesota :

Helen M. Garrity.

Edward M. Rowse.

Harry T. Johnson.

Ernest B. Ringnell.

Henry E. Bruns.

E. Leo Joyce.

John H. McFarlane.

Frederick J. O'Donnell.

Dean E. Tomlinson.

Ellen D. Johnson.

Clarence Sharp.

W. Clinton Jones.

Philip E. Cadwell.

Mississippi :

Hugo H. Matzner.

Missouri :

Irene P. Burow.

John Dietrich.

Elmer Talbert.

Montana :

Robert J. Ryan.

Nebraska :

Hattie B. Ren.

Emma G. Morse.

Perry E. Seely.

Mary Smrha.

Hester M. Willman.

Helen Northrop.

Annie V. Johnson.

Maude E. Roath.

New Jersey :

Morton H. Henry.

New York :

William W. Sayles.

Louise E. Turner.

Arthur B. Dillon.

North Carolina :

James M. Robertson.

Odie W. Underhill.

Mittie H. Parker.

North Dakota :

Carrie Lemke.

William O. Messner.

W. Leister Williams.

Lindeman J. Bull.

Gilbert J. Isaackson.

Gilman T. Nordhousen.

Ohio:

Warren Hoverstick.
 Emma S. Boyd.
 Winifred M. Jones.
 E. Elizabeth Laing.
 Alice G. Neldon.
 Arthur Hinch.
 Roy B. Conkling.
 Bessie S. McFadden.

Oklahoma:

Merrill E. Stover.

Pennsylvania:

Dan M. Reichard.
 Charles L. Clark.
 William Cooper.
 Francis M. Holliday.
 Philip R. Schroedel, jr.

Rhode Island:

Moses Goldonofsky.

South Carolina:

Robert O. Glover.

Tennessee:

John B. Chandler.

Texas:

C. Hunter Cooley.
 Beulah B. Christal.

Texas—Continued.

Willie L. Kilgore.
 Robert L. Davis.
 Rosa H. Bendele.

Utah:

Lillian Swift.

Virginia:

Alvah M. Rasnick.
 Bickerton L. Winston.
 Charles H. Williams.
 Oscar E. Holmes.
 Mary E. Scott.

Washington:

T. A. W. Lindstrom.
 Edna L. Marshall.
 Susie Dickson.

Wisconsin:

Enga C. Anderson.
 Milo E. Hodge.

District of Columbia:

Sarah L. Dalley.

Canada:

Arthur Jaffray.

Ireland:

John W. McCandless.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

MALES.

Benjamin Beaver, District of Columbia.

Earnest Brooks, District of Columbia.

Walter Carmean, Delaware.

William H. Clark, District of Columbia.

Walter Chinn, District of Columbia.

Arthur Dillon, New York.

Miner Ellis, District of Columbia.

Wallace Edington, District of Columbia.

William A. Gray, District of Columbia.

Frederic D. Hill, District of Columbia.

Raymond Johnson, District of Columbia.

Robert Johnston, Delaware.

Mitchell Kern, Tennessee.

Arthur Long, Delaware.

Lewis J. Long, Delaware.

John W. McCauley, District of Columbia.

John McIntosh, District of Columbia.

Isaac L. Marshall, District of Columbia.

Omer Majure, Mississippi.

James A. Nash, District of Columbia.

Joseph P. Riley, District of Columbia.

William J. Riley, District of Columbia.

Sylvan J. Riley, District of Columbia.

Charles D. Russell, Illinois.

Charles Shepherd, District of Columbia.

L. Leonard Stark, District of Columbia.

Raymond Stillman, District of Columbia.

Joseph Stinson, District of Columbia.

Charles Sullivan, District of Columbia.

Clarence Tapscott, District of Columbia.

Henry Turner, District of Columbia.

Raymond Webb, Delaware.

Charles Wright, District of Columbia.

Archibald Wright, Canada.

Clarence Yates, District of Columbia.

FEMALES.

Ada Baker, District of Columbia.

Alzeno Baker, District of Columbia.

Martha Bray, District of Columbia.

Myrtle E. Connick, District of Columbia.

Caroline E. Cox, District of Columbia.

Katie Crown, District of Columbia.

Marion Crump, District of Columbia.

Rose Early, District of Columbia.

Maude E. Edington, District of Columbia.

Carrie Elliott, Delaware.

Gertrude Fagan, Delaware.

Mazie Flippings, District of Columbia.

Sarah Galloway, District of Columbia.

Louise Golding, District of Columbia.

Cynthia Hearn, Delaware.

Elsie Hutchins, District of Columbia.

Charlotte H. Jameson, Canada.
 Florence Johnston, Delaware.
 Grace G. Kelly, District of Columbia.
 Margaret M. Lewis, District of Columbia.
 Cornelia J. C. Linder, South Carolina.
 Ida M. Littleford, District of Columbia.
 Matilda Maddox, District of Columbia.
 Florence C. Marshall, District of Columbia.
 Mamie L. Marshall, District of Columbia.
 Estella Maus, District of Columbia.
 Edna Miller, District of Columbia.

Annie P. Neitzey, District of Columbia.
 Mary O'Rourke, Delaware.
 Olivia Peterson, Delaware.
 Sophia Stansbury, District of Columbia.
 Laura Sykes, District of Columbia.
 Sadie Talbert, District of Columbia.
 Glendora Taylor, Delaware.
 Effie Thomas, District of Columbia.
 Margaret Vaughan, District of Columbia.
 Alice Woolford, District of Columbia.
 Florence Young, District of Columbia.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September and closing on the 24th of December, the second beginning the 2d of January and closing the last of March, the third beginning the 1st of April and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semiannually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is \$250 per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. All deaf-mutes of teachable age, of good mental capacity, and properly belonging to the District of Columbia are received without charge. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

XI. Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this provision are required by law to make application to the president of this institution.